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Miscellaneous Notes on Lycaenidae (Lepidoptera) from South-east Asia (I)

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25-11, Kyonan-cho 2 chome, Musashino-shi, Tokyo, 180

Abstract A new species of the genus *Allotinus* (Mindanao), new subspecies of *Allotinus subviolaceus* (Belitung), *Lycaenopsis haraldus* (Belitung), *Jamides pura* (Pulau Babi), *Jamides alsietus* (Luzon) and *Nacaduba kurava* (Sulawesi) are described. A new name *Nacaduba beroe hayashii* (for *Nacaduba ruficirca elioti*), a new combination *Prosotas maputi* (for *Nacaduba berenice maputi*) and a new subjective junior synonym *Nacaduba kurava laurina* (for *Nacaduba kurava laura*) are proposed. New habitats of *Nacaduba russelli* (Borneo), *Nacaduba kirtoni* (Nias and Pulau Babi) and *Nacaduba glauconia* (Sumatra) are recorded.

Key words Lycaenidae, Southeast Asia, taxonomy, habitat.

Allotinus subviolaceus hitamus subsp. n.

(Figs. 1–4)

♂ the usual greyish blue area on the upperside is much reduced, a few vestigial scales are present at the base of spaces 1a, 1b and cell on the forewing. Underside ground colour is much darker than the other subspecies. Forewing length 14–15 mm.

♀ the greyish blue area on the upperside as in nominate subspecies but underside ground colour is rather darker. Forewing length 14 mm.

Holotype ♂, Pulau Belitung, viii.1988 (ex coll. NISHIYAMA). Paratypes: 3♂♂, 1♀, data as holotype. All the types are in my collection except a male in British Museum (Nat. Hist.).

Allotinus kudaratus sp. n.

(Figs. 5–6, 21)

♂ antenna 11 mm in length, with 50 segments. Upperside brown with a vague visual band round the basal part of vein M_3 on the forewing. Forewing veins M_1 and R_5 with a stalk 1.5 mm long; vein R_3 arises opposite the end of vein R_2 ; basal part of vein M_3 very weakly swollen for one-third its length and clothed with small, pale greyish specialised scales. Hindwing without a humeral vein. Underside ground colour is white with pale greyish brown markings; the postdiscal and end-cell spots are larger than other spots; on both wings the submarginal areas are narrowly pale buff, with small black spots, that in space 6 of the hindwing larger than the others. Male genitalia are similar to those of *A. strigatus*, *A. taras* and *A. sarrastes*, but the uncus plate is comparatively shorter. Forewing length 18–20 mm.

♀ unknown.

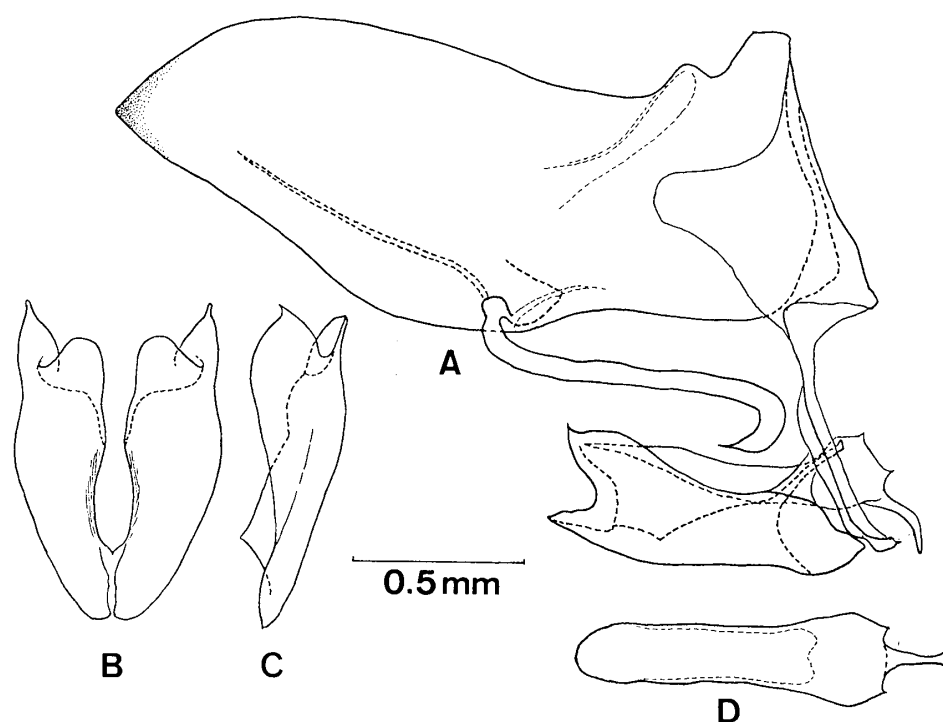


Fig. 21. *Allotinus kudaratus* sp. n., holotype ♂ genitalia. A. Lateral view of armature; B. Ventral view of valvae; C. Dorsal view of right valva; D. Dorsal view of phallus.

Holotype ♂, Mt. Apo, Mindanao, vi.1985 (ex coll. NISHIYAMA), in my collection. Paratypes: 4♂♂, same locality as holotype, vi. 1985, viii. 1985, x. 1985; 1♂, Agko, alt. 1200m, Mt. Apo, 4. i. 1983 (Y. SEKI). A male paratype is in British Museum (Nat. Hist.).

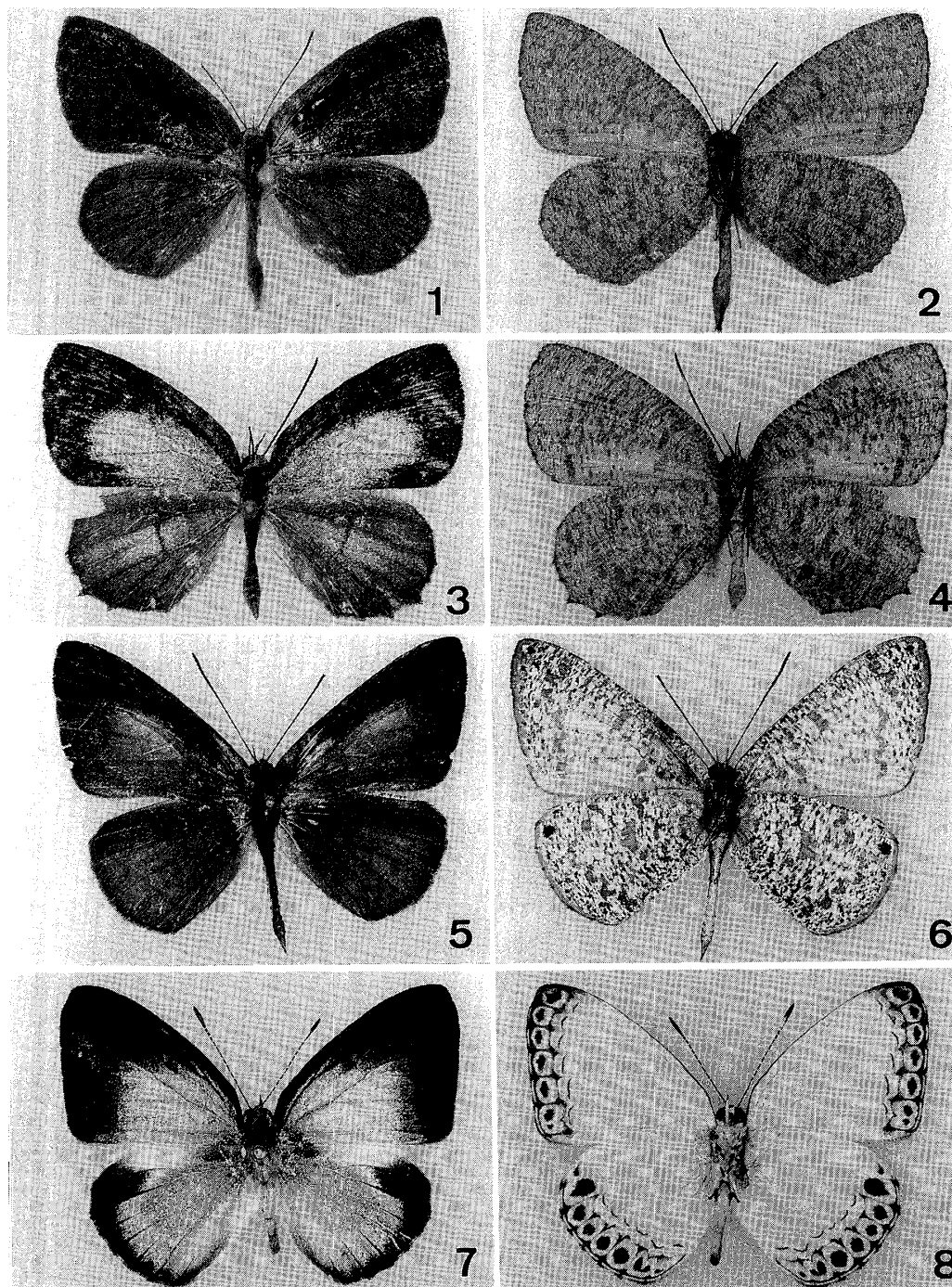
In the male, this new species externally resembles *A. strigatus*, *A. nigritus* and *A. punctatus*, but differs from them in the following characters. On the upperside forewing the swollen part of vein M_3 is shorter than that of *strigatus*. Underside ground colour is white instead of pale brown in *strigatus* and *nigritus*. Underside hindwing postdiscal spots in space 6 is placed midway between those in spaces 7 and 5, while the postdiscal spots in spaces 7 and 6 are placed more or less one above the other in *punctatus*. The new species was found in the same collection with *nigritus*.

ELIOT (pers. comm.) now thinks that the specimen from Mindanao ex SEMPER coll. which he recorded as *A. sarrastes* (ELIOT, 1986: 29) was *A. kudaratus*. But there is still a male specimen of *sarrastes* from Surigao, Northeast of Mindanao in my collection. In addition, Eliot noticed that the male genitalia figures of *A. fabius* and *A. borneensis* should be reversed in his review (1986: 22).

***Lycaenopsis haraldus mayaangelae* subsp. n.**

(Figs. 7–10)

♂♀ differs from nominate subspecies and subsp. *cornuta* from Borneo in having broader forewing and hindwing black marginal borders on the upperside. Forewing length ♂ 18 mm, ♀ 16 mm.



Figs. 1-2. *Allotinus subviolaceus hitamus* ssp. n., holotype ♂. 3-4. *Ditto*, paratype ♀.
5-6. *Allotinus kudaratus* sp. n., holotype ♂. 7-8. *Lycaenopsis haraldus mayan-gelae* ssp. n., holotype ♂.

Holotype ♂, Pulau Belitung, viii. 1988, in my collection.

Paratypes: 1 ♀, Pulau Belitung, 5. ix. 1984 (K. NAKAMOTO); 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, v. 1988 (in Y. SEKI collection).

***Jamides pura babinus* subsp. n.**

(Figs. 11 – 12)

♂ upperside ground colour is chalky white as in subsp. *juliana* from Simeulue Island, but the forewing black marginal border is reduced. Underside ground colour is darker, with narrower white striae than in *juliana*. Forewing length 15 – 17 mm.

♀ unknown.

Holotype ♂, Pulau Babi, south-east of Pulau Simeulue, 24. vi. 1984 (H. DETANI), in my collection. Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, data as holotype. A male paratype is in BMNH.

***Jamides alsietus camarines* subsp. n.**

(Figs. 13 – 16, 22)

FRUHSTORFER (1916) described a species *alsietus* from Basilan Island in the Philippines, with a subspecies *sabatus* which came from, he suspected, Palawan, Mindanao or North Sulawesi, but it was not exactly sure. The identification of *alsietus* is decided by a photo of the male genitalia indicated in the original description (Taf.1, fig.11). The species, which has the same male genitalia as in FRUHSTORFER's figure, is found from Marinduque, Negros and Mindanao in my collection. A taxon from Luzon is similar to *alsietus* on the upperside, but the underside markings and details of the male genitalia are rather different as follows.

♂ upperside shining bright blue with a narrow forewing marginal black border. Hindwing with submarginal black spots as in *alsietus*. Underside ground colour greyish brown, the basal half rather paler than the outer half. The pattern of the white striae is similar to that of *Jamides cunilda aditja* (FRUHSTORFER, [1916]), from Borneo. The forewing postdiscal band is almost completely dislocated at vein M_1 , with the portion in space 6 shifted basad, but the band is only slightly dislocated in *alsietus*; a pair of white bars in space 10 on the forewing is usually present. Underside hindwing postdiscal striae are more or less straight and continuous, but they are completely dislocated at vein M_1 in *alsietus*; a submarginal black spot in space 2 crowned with an orange area; an orange spark on the submarginal of vein M_3 is more or less found. In the male genitalia, the end of under arm of valvae is without a costal point, while the end of under arm of valvae has a costal point in *alsietus* (Fig.23). Forewing length 12 – 15 mm.

♀ upperside pale sky blue with a broad blackish distal margin, broader at apex about 4 mm. Hindwing with submarginal black spots and lunular markings. Underside as in the male. Forewing length 13 – 15 mm.

Holotype ♂, Aranao, Camarines Sur, South-east Luzon, 6. viii. 1981 (Y. TAKANAMI), in my collection. Paratypes: 10 ♂♂ 5 ♀♀, the same locality as holotype, 26 – 27. xi. 1981, 6. viii. 1981, 28 – 29. viii. 1980 (Y. TAKANAMI); 4 ♂♂ 4 ♀♀, Atimonan, South Luzon, 25 – 28. iv. 1983 (Y. TAKANAMI); 1 ♂ Mt. Isalog, Albay, 22. iv. 1983 (Y. TAKANAMI); 1 ♀, San Mariano, Isabera, North-east Luzon, 25. iv. 1983 (S. HASHIMOTO).

A pair in BMNH.

Another species which resembles *alsietus* is *Jamides rothschildi* H.HAYASHI, [1977], with subspecies *mindanensis* H.HAYASHI, 1977 from Mindanao, Luzon and Negros, and subspecies *aritai* H.HAYASHI, [1977] from Palawan. But the latter two subspecies are larger in size, have a deeper blue upperside with a broader black forewing marginal border in the male, and lack an orange spark on the submarginal of vein M_3 on the underside hindwing in both sexes. Most specimens of *alsietus* have a pair of white bars in space 10 of the forewing underside, while it is usually absent in *mindanensis*. The male genitalia differ much from the valvae of *mindanensis* (Fig.24) and are elongated as in *Jamides elpis*.

As to *Jamides rothschildi*, I think the author is neither TOXOPEUS (unpublished) nor D'ABRERA(1971: 354)(figured but no description), but HAYASHI(1977: 151) who is the first author to publish the name with a description that satisfies the criteria of availability [ICZN Art.13] . Since HAYASHI thought that the author of *rothschildi* was D'ABRERA, the syntypes of the species were the specimens figured in D'ABRERA. But I have a suspicion that *rothschildi* is the same species as *sabatus* which has broader marginal black forewing borders than *alsietus* with prominent submarginal black spots on the hindwing upperside.

Specimens examined. *Jamides alsietus*: 1♂, Buenavista, Marinduque, iv. 1980; 1♂,

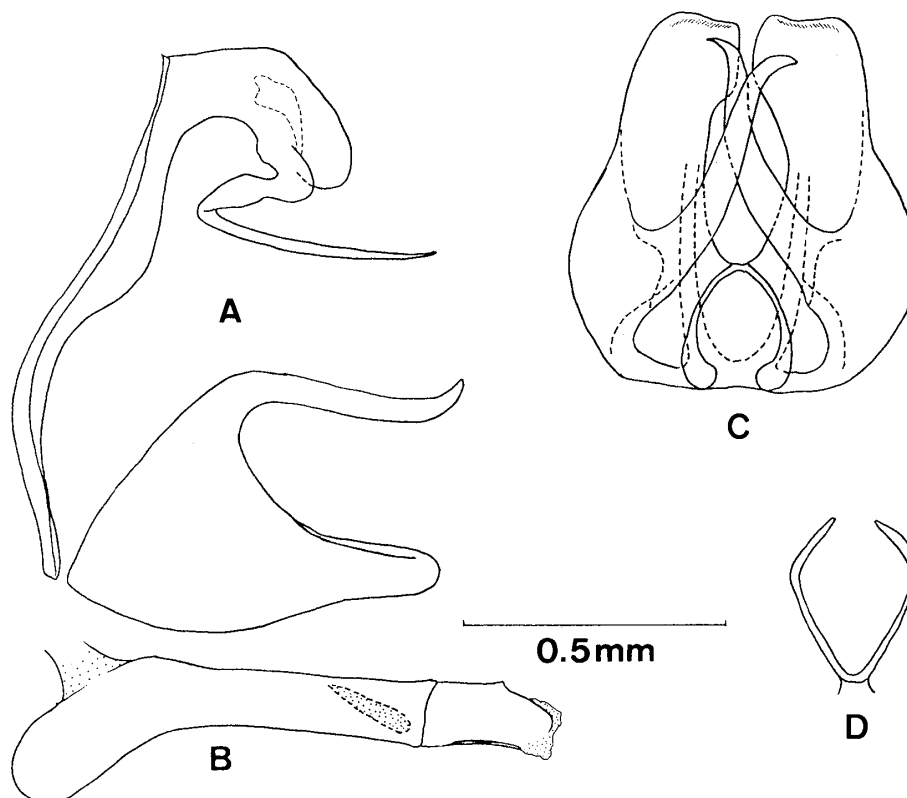


Fig. 22. *Jamides alsietus camarines* ssp. n., holotype ♂ genitalia. A. Lateral view of armature less phallus; B. Lateral view of phallus; C. Dorsal view of valvae; D. Juxta.

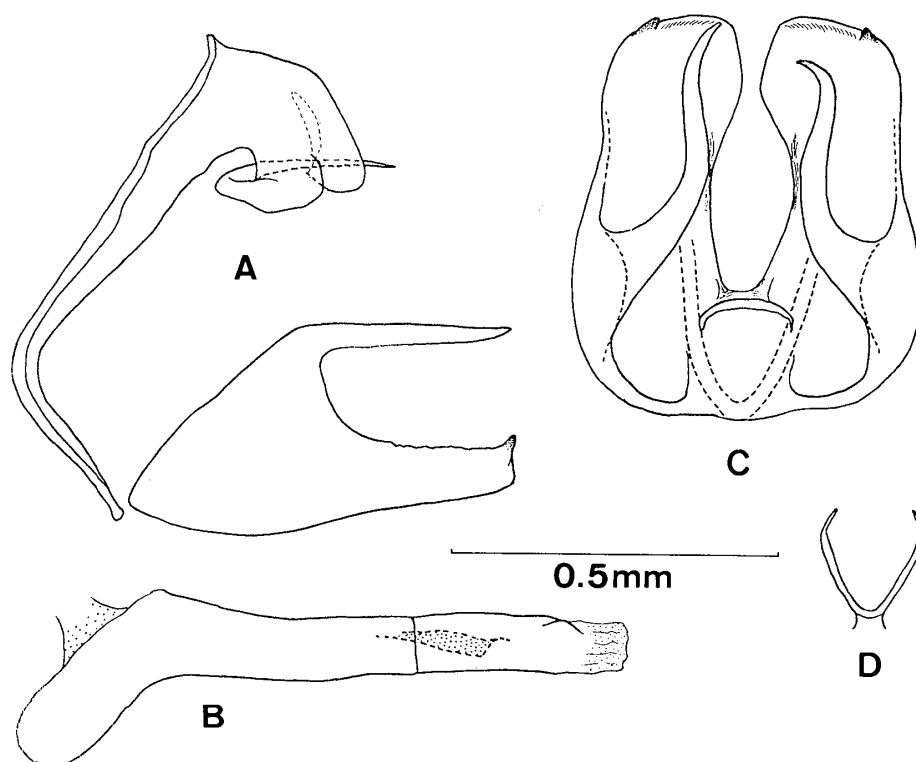


Fig. 23. *Jamides alsietus alsietus* (FRUHSTORFER) (from Marinduque), ♂ genitalia. A. Lateral view of armature less phallus; B. Lateral view of phallus; C. Dorsal view of valvae; D. Juxta.

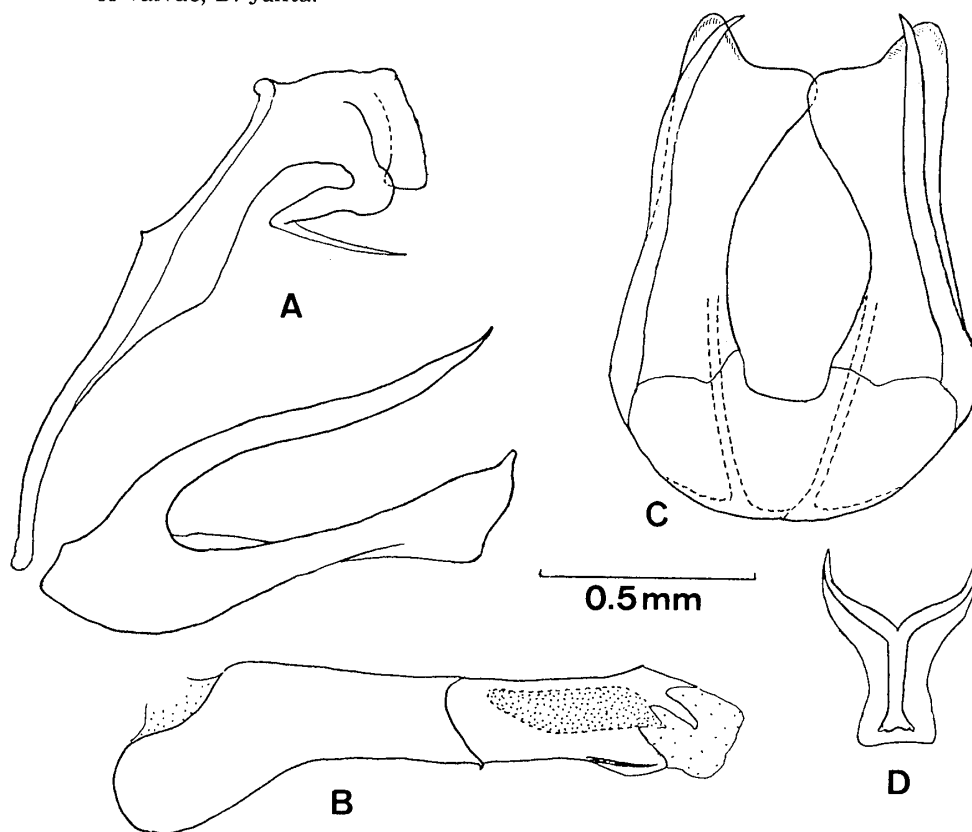
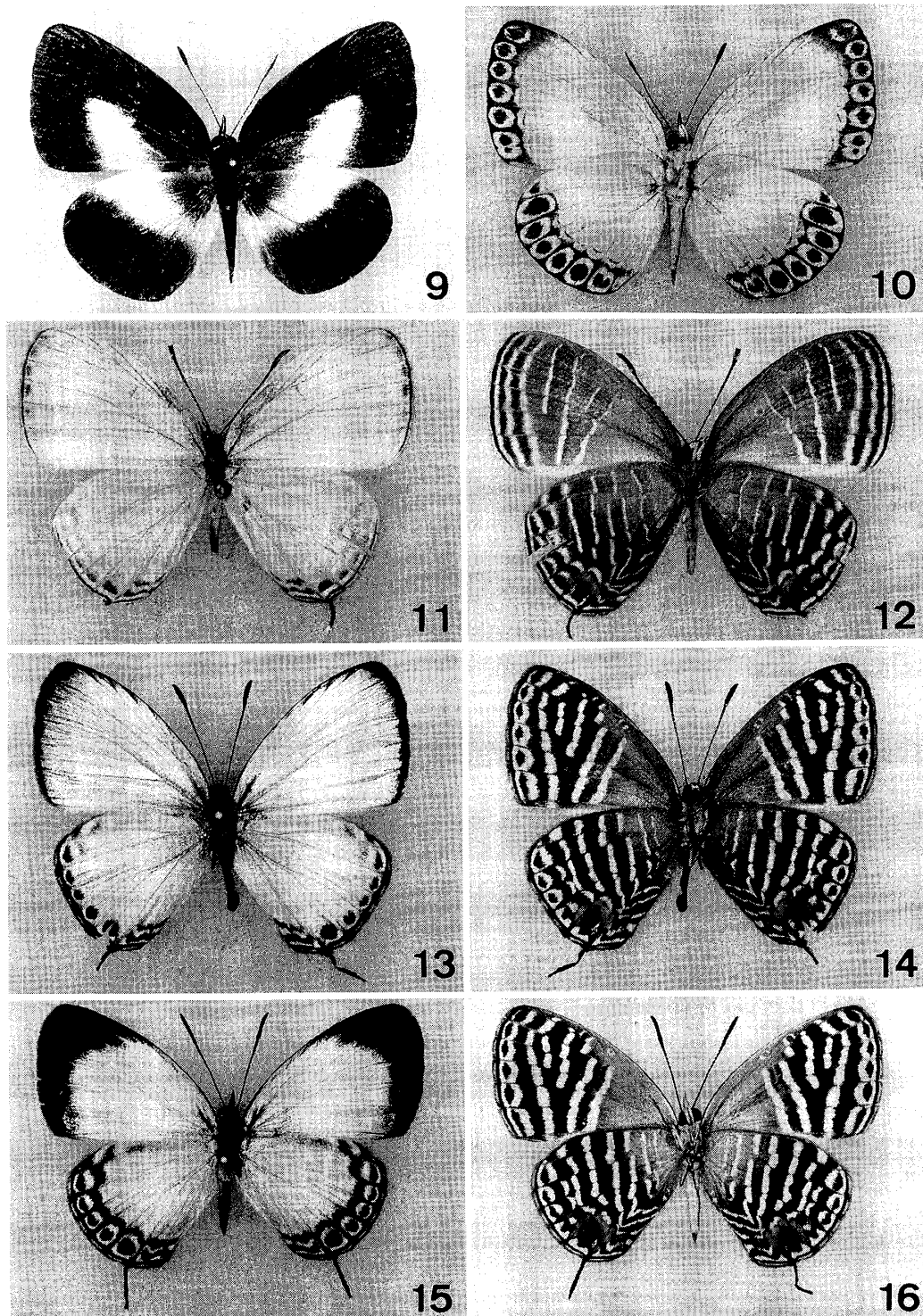


Fig. 24. *Jamides rothschildi mindanensis* H.HAYASHI (from Mindanao), ♂ genitalia. A. Lateral view of armature less phallus; B. Lateral view of phallus; C. Dorsal view of valvae; D. Juxta.



Figs.9-10. *Lycaenopsis haraldus mayaangelae* ssp. n., paratype ♀. 11-12. *Jamides pura babinus* ssp. n., holotype ♂. 13-14. *Jamides alsietus camarines* ssp. n., holotype ♂. 15-16. *Ditto*, paratype ♀.

Mt. Canlaon, Negros, 1. i. 1980(Y.TAKANAMI); 1♂, Amlan, Negros, 2. v. 1979(Y.TAKANAMI); 1♂, Mambucal, Mt.Canlaon, Negros, 3. xii. 1987; 1♀, Negros, viii.1988; 4♂ 1♀, Tandag, Surigao, Mindanao, v. 1983, xii. 1981, vi. 1981; 2♀♀, Mt. Apo, Mindanao, 11.ii. 1978(Y.TAKANAMI), vi. 1985; 1♂1♀, Masara Main, Mindanao, xii. 1987. *Jamides rothschildi mindanensis*: 1♂, Baguio, Luzon, vii.1982; 1♂, Mt.Canlaon, Negros, 30. xii.1979(Y.TAKANAMI); 2♂♂, Amlan, Negros, 23. iii. 1980, 30. iv. 1980, 2. v. 1980(Y.TAKANAMI); 24♂♂, Tandag, Surigao, Mindanao, xi-xii. 1977, 27. iii. 1980, 17. iv. 1980, 19. iv.1980, 24. iv. 1980, 4. vii. 1980, 4. viii. 1980, 24. ii. 1981, 2. iii. 1981, v. 1981, ix. 1981, iv. 1982, v. 1983; 1♂1♀, Mt. Apo, Mindanao, vi. 1985.

Nacaduba kurava menyangka subsp. n.

(Figs. 17 – 18)

The geographical variation in wing pattern of *N.kurava* is slight throughout Sundaland. The race from the Philippines also hardly differs from the nominate subspecies from Java. But the species conspicuously varies in the Lesser Sunda Islands. In the males, on the underside of both wings, the submarginal areas are blackened and the interspaces of the discal and postdiscal bands are whitened. The females are more prominently varied; the uppersides of both wings show large white discal spots and the undersides are also noticeably whitened in the discal areas.

The male specimens from Sulawesi show an intermediate pattern between the races from Sundaland and subsp. *laura* DOHERTY, 1891 (= *laurina* FRUHSTORFER, 1916, **syn.n.**) from Sumba in the Lesser Sunda Islands. The underside with submarginal black spots as in *laura*, but without conspicuous whitish areas in the discal and postdiscal bands as in the specimens from Sundaland. Forewing length 15 mm.

♀ unknown.

Holotype ♂, Palolo near Palu, Central Sulawesi, ii. 1988, in my collection. Paratype: 1♂, Camba, S.W.Sulawesi, 27. ix. 1984 (Y.NISHIYAMA).

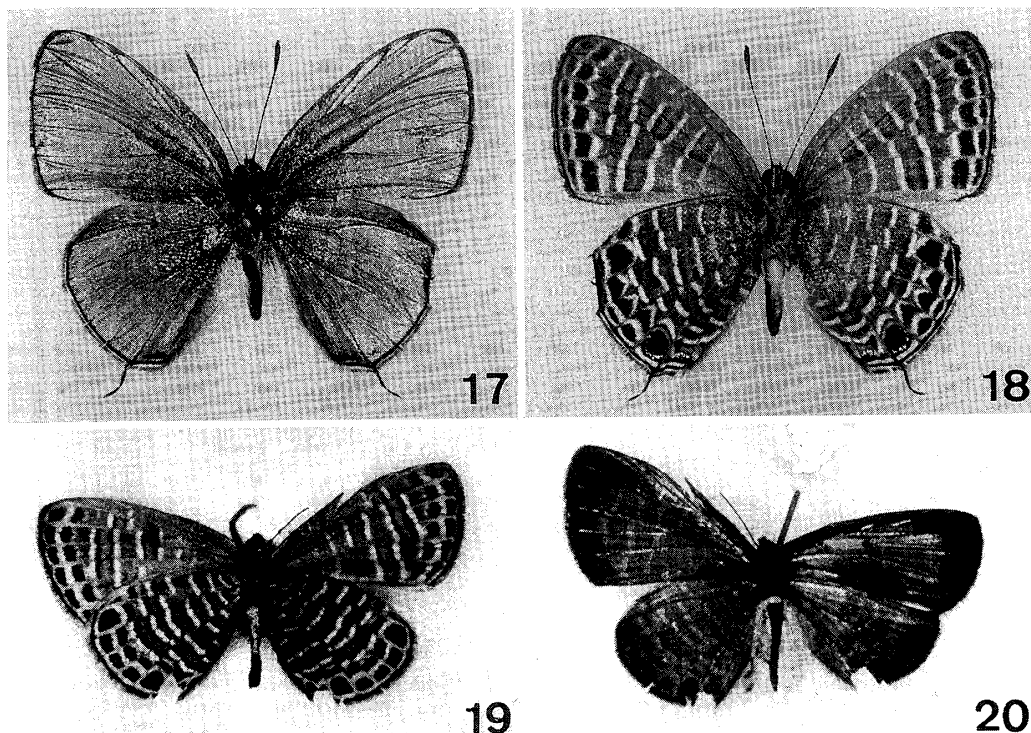
Nacaduba beroe hayashii **nom. n.**

Nacaduba ruficirca elioti H.HAYASHI, 1976: 97, figs.5 – 6(♂). Holotype ♂, Sulawesi. *praeocc.* by *Nacaduba sanaya elioti* CORBET, 1938

The male specimens of *N. beroe* from Sulawesi have a darker, greyish tinged ground colour on the upper- and underside than those of the specimens from Mindanao, Borneo and Java. The underside submarginal black spot in space 2 is comparatively larger than the other subspecies.

Nacaduba russelli TITE, 1963

This very rare species was hitherto known from the Malay Peninsula and Singapore. The species was newly discovered in Borneo, during a research by Mr.K. OTSUKA under the permission of Sabah National Parks. 1♂, Poring, alt. 500 – 1000 m, Sabah, Borneo, 20. viii. 1987(K.MARUYAMA).



Figs. 17–18. *Nacaduba kurava menyangka* ssp. n., holotype ♂. 19–20. *Prosotas maputi* (SEMPER), holotype ♂

Nacaduba kirtoni ELIOT, 1984

The species was recently discovered from the mountain areas in the Malay Peninsula. I have 2♂♂ of this species from Nias and Pulau Babi near Simeulue off the coast of north-east Sumatra.

Nacaduba glauconia (SNELLEN, 1901)

The species was hitherto known only from Java. There are several male specimens from Gn. Dempo in South Sumatra, dated May and December 1985, in my collection.

Prosotas maputi (SEMPER, 1889) **comb. n.**

(Figs. 19–20, 25)

Chilades maputi SEMPER, 1889: 170, pl.32, fig.26 (♂). Holotype ♂, E. Mindanao (Senckenberg Mus., Frankfurt a.M.) [examined].

Nacaduba berenice maputi: TITE, 1963: 78.

A unique type of *Chilades maputi* SEMPER is now preserved in Naturmuseum Senckenberg, Frankfurt am Main. The holotype is labelled/Typus [red]/Chil. maputi Semper Typ./Mindanao./998/225/Prosotas lutea Martin subsp. maputi Semper ♂

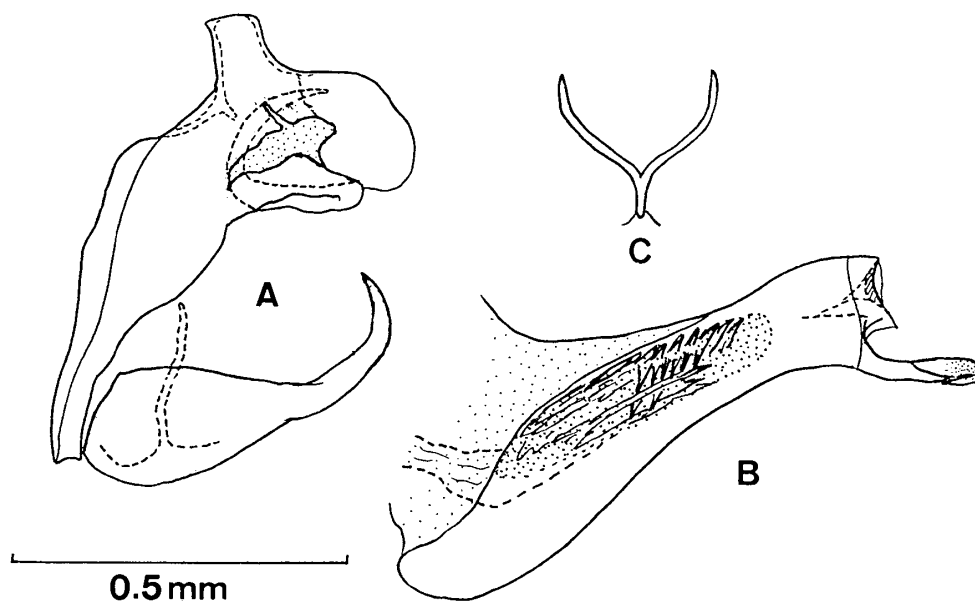


Fig. 25. *Prosotas maputi* (SEMPER) (from Marinduque), ♂ genitalia. A. Lateral view of armature less phallus; B. Lateral view of phallus; C. Juxta.

Tox. det. 1925/. Forewing length 12 mm. TOXOPEUS thought that *maputi* was the same species as *Prosotas lutea*, but I think this is a distinct species which has been known as *Prosotas esla* GROSE-SMITH, 1895. The underside submarginal black spots are clear each and all. There are 2♂♂ from Marinduque, the Philippines in my collection.

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摘 要

東南アジア産シジミチョウ雑記 (I) (高波雄介)

東南アジア島嶼部産シジミチョウの1新種4新亜種の記載, 1置換名1新位置の提起, および3種の新分布地を記録した。

Allotinus subviolaceus hitamus ssp. n. はインドネシアのビリトン島産で, 他の亜種に比べ前翅表面の灰青色部は著しく縮小し, 裏面地色は♂♀とも暗い。

Allotinus kudaratus sp. n. はミンダナオ島アポ山産で, ♂の表面は*A. strigatus*, 裏面は*A. nigritus*, *A. punctatus* に似るが, 裏面地色が白く, ♂交尾器uncusは相対的に短い。

Lycaenopsis haraldus mayaangelae ssp. n. はビリトン島産で, ♂♀とも前後翅表面の黒縁が他の亜種に比べ幅広く, 清楚で美しい。

Jamides pura babinus ssp. n. はシメルエ島の南東の小島バビ島産で, ♂はシメルエの亜種*juliana* に似るが, 裏面地色は暗く白条も細い。

Jamides alsietus camarines ssp. n. はルソン島産で, 表面は原名亜種に似るが, ♂♀とも前翅裏面第6室外中央部の2本の白条が第4~5室の白条の並びから大きく翅基部の方向にずれ, ♂交尾器valvae後端部の小突起を欠く。また, *Jamides rothschildi*の原著を(H. HAYASHI, [1977])と判断した。

Nacaduba kurava menyangka ssp. n. はスラウェシ産で, 前後翅裏面亜外縁部に目立った黒斑列を現し, スンダランドと小スンダ列島の亜種との中間的な特徴を持つ。

Nacaduba beroe hayashii nom. n. は, スラウェシ産の*Nacaduba ruficirca elioti*が*Nacaduba sanaya elioti*の新参一次ホモニムであるため, その置換名として提起された。

*Nacaduba russelli*はこれまでマレー半島とシンガポールからのみ知られていたが, 新たに北ボルネオ・サバ州から発見された。

*Nacaduba kirtoni*はこれまでマレー半島の山地帯のみに知られていたが, 新たにスマトラ沖のニアス島, バビ島から発見された。

*Nacaduba glauconia*はこれまでジャワ島のみから知られていたが, 新たに南スマトラから発見された。

*Prosotas maputi*はこれまで*Nacaduba berenice*のミンダナオ島産亜種とされていたもので, 模式標本を検した結果, その所属, 位置が変更された。

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